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11  
12 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**

13 **NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA, OAKLAND DIVISION**  
14

15 KATHLEEN HANNI, individually and on  
behalf of all others similarly situated,

16 Plaintiff,

17 vs.

18 AMERICAN AIRLINES, INC., and DOES 1  
19 through 20, inclusive,

20 Defendants.  
21

CASE NO. C08-00732 CW

**DEFENDANT AMERICAN AIRLINES,  
INC.'S OBJECTIONS TO AND MOTION  
TO STRIKE DECLARATIONS OF  
KATHLEEN HANNI AND PAUL  
HUDSON**

Date: April 24, 2008

Time: 2:00 p.m.

Courtroom: 2, 4<sup>th</sup> Floor

22 Defendant American Airlines, Inc. ("American Airlines") files this Objections and Motion  
23 to Strike the Declarations of Kathleen Hanni ("Hanni") and Paul S. Hudson ("Hudson"), which  
24 were submitted in support of Plaintiff Kathleen Hanni's Motion to Remand, and would  
25 respectfully show the Court as follows:

26 **I. Introduction and Summary of Objections**

27 Plaintiff Hanni filed this purported class action on behalf of approximately 12,000  
28 passengers of American Airlines who were traveling on December 29, 2006. Defendant American

1 removed to this Court on January 31, 2008, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1453(b).

2 Hanni subsequently filed a Motion to Remand. In support of that motion, Hanni submitted  
3 her own declaration (the “Hanni Declaration”) and the declaration of her attorney Hudson (the  
4 “Hudson Declaration”). Both sworn statements purport to present evidence about the number of  
5 potential class members, the citizenship of such class members, and the aggregate total damages in  
6 this case. This testimony is based solely on “information and belief” and, as such, is inadmissible  
7 speculation. In addition, the citizenship of the putative class members is irrelevant to the propriety  
8 of remand.

## 9 II. Legal Standard

10 Pursuant to Local Rule 7-5(b), any affidavit made in support of or in opposition to any  
11 motion must conform as much as possible to the requirements of F. R. Civ. P. 56(e), and must  
12 avoid conclusions and argument. Any statement made upon information or belief must specify the  
13 basis therefore. An affidavit or declaration not in compliance with this rule may be stricken in  
14 whole or in part.

15 Under Rule 56(e), an affidavit must contain information that would be admissible at trial.  
16 See 10B Wright, Miller & Kane, FEDERAL PRACTICE AND PROCEDURE § 2738 (3d ed.  
17 2008). Rule 56(e) further limits the information in an affidavit to facts based on personal  
18 knowledge. *Id.* Thus, conclusory facts and conclusions of law, as well as statements made on  
19 belief or “on information and belief,” cannot be utilized. *Id.* Similarly, the mere re-argument of a  
20 party’s case or the denial of an opponent’s allegations will be disregarded. *Id.*

## 21 III. Specific Objections to the Hanni and Hudson Declarations

### 22 A. Specific Objections to Hanni Declaration

23 1. Hanni Declaration ¶ 2 – Lack of Personal Knowledge; Speculation; Irrelevant: In  
24 Paragraph 2, Hanni testifies that she is a citizen of California and “upon information and belief the  
25 majority of others similarly situated are also citizens of California.” The quoted testimony is  
26 inadmissible because statements made “on information and belief” are not “based on personal  
27 knowledge, but rather on speculation.” *De la O v. Housing Authority of City of El Paso*, 417 F.3d  
28 495, 501-502 (5th Cir. 2005); *see also Stephens v. Sullivan*, Nos. 88-15202, 88-15332 and 88-

1 15333, 1992 WL 357122, \*4 (9th Cir. Dec. 4, 1992); *Page v. Children's Council*, No. C 06-3268  
 2 SBA, 2006 WL 2595946, \*5 (N.D. Cal. Sept. 11, 2006). Because Hanni has no personal  
 3 knowledge regarding the citizenship of "others similarly situated," her testimony is pure  
 4 speculation. The statement should be excluded for lack of personal knowledge of the subject  
 5 matter under Fed. R. Evid. 602.

6 The citizenship of the putative class members is also irrelevant to the Court's decision to  
 7 remand because Defendant American Airlines is not a citizen of California, the state where suit  
 8 was filed. American Airlines is a corporation organized under the laws of Delaware with its  
 9 principal place of business in Texas, making it a citizen of Delaware and Texas. See 28 U.S.C.  
 10 § 1332(c)(1). Plaintiff can only invoke this Court's discretion to decline to exercise jurisdiction  
 11 under 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d)(3) if more than one third of all proposed plaintiffs and the primary  
 12 defendants are citizens of the state where suit was filed. Because American Airlines is not a  
 13 citizen of the state where suit was filed, the citizenship of the putative class members is irrelevant  
 14 to this Court's decision to remand.

15 2. Hanni Declaration ¶¶ 3-4 – Lack of Personal Knowledge; Hearsay: In Paragraphs  
 16 3-4, Hanni purports to provide a factual predicate for her assumption that a majority of the  
 17 purported class of 12,000 are California citizens. Hanni's inference is unreasonable, however, and  
 18 is solely based on Hanni's own unilateral, straw poll efforts. Hanni testifies: "The basis for this  
 19 belief is that...I met or was contacted by over 50 other persons who had a similar experience on  
 20 other American Airlines flights....36 [of whom had] California telephone numbers."

21 Hanni's ability to collect 36 California telephone numbers in no way supports her  
 22 inference that more than 6,000 potential plaintiffs (a majority of the purported class of 12,000) are  
 23 California citizens. See *Payne v. Pauley*, 337 F.3d 767, 772 (7th Cir. 2003) ("[A]lthough personal  
 24 knowledge may include reasonable inferences, those inferences ... must not be flights of fancy,  
 25 speculations, hunches, intuitions, or rumors....") (quotations omitted). Moreover, Hanni's polling  
 26 methods for soliciting these California telephone numbers are unreliable as Hanni does not  
 27 describe either her method of collecting data or the pool from which that data was collected.  
 28 Hanni's statements in paragraphs 3 and 4 should be excluded for lack of personal knowledge of

1 the subject matter under Fed. R. Evid. 602.

2 3. Hanni Declaration ¶ 7 – Lack of Personal Knowledge; Irrelevant: Finally, in  
 3 Paragraph 7, Hanni testifies: “I am not seeking individual damages in this lawsuit in excess of  
 4 \$75,000.” This statement is irrelevant to the question of the amount in controversy, as it does not  
 5 constitute a binding stipulation to limit damages. This statement provides no limitation on a fact  
 6 finder’s damage award, and Plaintiff does not indicate that she would not accept damages in  
 7 excess of that amount. Further, plaintiffs’ post-removal affidavits purporting to limit the amount  
 8 in controversy do not defeat removal. See *St. Paul Mercury Indem. Co. v. Red Cab Co.*, 303 U.S.  
 9 283, 291 (1938) (cited with approval by *Guglielmino v. McKee Foods Corp.*, 506 F.3d 696, 699  
 10 (9th Cir. 2007)).

11 Plaintiff further testifies in Paragraph 7: “I do not know whether the aggregate total  
 12 damage claims will exceed \$5 million should this case be certified as a class action.” This  
 13 statement is nothing more than an admission that Hanni lacks personal knowledge about the  
 14 aggregate total damages, and has no tendency to make any fact “more probable or less probable.”  
 15 This statement should be excluded for lack of personal knowledge and relevancy under Fed. R.  
 16 Evid. 602 and 401.

17 **B. Specific Objections to the Hudson Declaration**

18 1. Hudson Declaration ¶ 10 – Lack of Personal Knowledge; Speculation: In  
 19 Paragraph 10, Hudson testifies that “The number of potential class members is likely to be less  
 20 than 12,000 based on information learned since the complaint was filed....” However, Hudson  
 21 does not describe the nature or content of the “information learned,” nor does he explain how he  
 22 has personal knowledge of such information. Statements made “on information and belief” are  
 23 not “based on personal knowledge, but rather on speculation.” *Housing Authority*, 417 F.3d at  
 24 501-02. Moreover, an affidavit of the opposing party’s attorney which does not contain specific  
 25 facts or is not based on firsthand knowledge is not entitled to any weight by the court. *Wylar v.*  
 26 *U.S.*, 725 F.2d 156, 160 (2nd Cir. 1983); see also *Hoston v. J. R. Watkins Co.*, 300 F.2d 869, 870  
 27 (9th Cir. 1962). Hudson’s statement about the number of potential class members should be  
 28 excluded for lack of personal knowledge of the subject matter under Fed. R. Evid. 602.

2. Hudson Declaration ¶ 11 – Irrelevant: In Paragraph 11, Hudson testifies: “It is also not possible for the Plaintiff and the court to know for certain whether more than one third of the class members or even over two thirds are citizens of California, which would then involve discretion by this Court....” As mentioned above with respect to Hanni’s statement regarding the citizenship of the class members, the citizenship of the class members is irrelevant to the Court’s decision to remand because Defendant American Airlines is not a citizen of the state where suit was filed. Under 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d)(3), this Court’s discretion to decline to exercise jurisdiction exists only if more than one third of all proposed plaintiffs and the primary defendants are citizens of the state where suit was filed. Because American Airlines, the only defendant, is not a citizen of California, Hudson’s statement about whether “one third of the class members or even over two thirds” are citizens of California is irrelevant to this Court’s decision to remand.

#### IV. Conclusion

For the foregoing reasons, Defendant American Airlines, Inc., requests that the Court enter an Order striking the Hanni and Hudson Declarations submitted in support of Plaintiffs’ Motion to Remand.

Dated: April 2, 2008

Respectfully submitted.  
COOPER, WHITE & COOPER LLP

  
Jie-Ming Chou  
Attorneys for American Airlines, Inc.

**PROOF OF SERVICE**

I am a resident of the State of California. I am over the age of eighteen years, and not a party to this action. My business address is 201 California Street, Seventeenth Floor, San Francisco, California 94111-5002.

On April 2, 2008, I served the following document(s):

1. **DEFENDANT AMERICAN AIRLINES, INC.'S OBJECTIONS TO AND MOTION TO STRIKE DECLARATIONS OF KATHLEEN HANNI AND PAUL HUDSON**
2. **MEMORANDUM OF POINTS & AUTHORITIES IN SUPPORT OF DEFENDANT OF AMERICAN AIRLINES, INC.'S OPPOSITION TO PLAINTIFF'S TO MOTION TO REMAND**
3. **DECLARATION OF MICHAEL POWELL IN SUPPORT OF DEFENDANT AMERICAN AIRLINES, INC.'S OPPOSITION TO PLAINTIFF'S MOTION TO REMAND**
4. **DECLARATION OF ALEC BRAMLETT IN SUPPORT OF DEFENDANT AMERICAN AIRLINES, INC.'S OPPOSITION TO PLAINTIFF'S MOTION TO REMAND**

on each of the parties listed below at the following addresses:

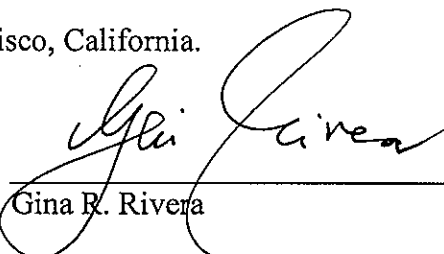
Law Offices of Paul S. Hudson P.C.  
4411 Bee Ridge Road #274  
Sarasota, Florida 34233

David G. Ramos, Esq.  
Law Offices of David G. Ramos  
3266 Villa Lane  
Napa, California 94558

**BY FIRST CLASS MAIL:** I am readily familiar with the business practice at my place of business for collection and processing of correspondence for mailing with the United States Postal Service. Correspondence so collected and processed is deposited with the United States Postal Service that same day in the ordinary course of business. On the date specified above, as to each of the parties identified in the above service list, a true copy of the above-referenced document(s) were placed for deposit in the United States Postal Service in a sealed envelope, with postage fully prepaid; and on that same date that envelope was placed for collection in the firm's daily mail processing center, located at San Francisco, California following ordinary business practices.

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed on April 2, 2008, at San Francisco, California.

  
Gina R. Rivera

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12 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

13 NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA, OAKLAND DIVISION  
14

15 KATHLEEN HANNI, individually and on  
behalf of all others similarly situated,  
16 Plaintiff,  
17  
18 vs.  
19 AMERICAN AIRLINES, INC., and DOES 1  
through 20, inclusive,  
20 Defendants.

CASE NO. C 08-00732 CW

MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND  
AUTHORITIES IN SUPPORT OF  
DEFENDANT OF AMERICAN  
AIRLINES, INC.'S OPPOSITION TO  
PLAINTIFF'S TO MOTION TO REMAND



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## I. INTRODUCTION

Defendant American Airlines, Inc. ("American") opposes Plaintiff Kathleen Hanni's Motion to Remand this putative class action to California state court. American properly removed this action to federal court, and this Court has subject matter jurisdiction over this action pursuant to both the Class Action Fairness Act of 2005 ("CAFA"), 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d), and the ordinary diversity jurisdiction statute, 28 U.S.C. § 1332(a)(1), which establishes jurisdiction over Plaintiff's individual claims.<sup>1</sup>

American's Opposition to Plaintiff's Motion to Remand is based on Plaintiff's allegations in Plaintiff's Complaint ("Complaint") (Docket No. 1 at p. 6); American's Notice of Removal (Docket No. 1); the Declaration of Michael V. Powell, filed herewith, which authenticates a settlement demand letter from Plaintiff's counsel; and the Declaration of James Wagstaffe, filed in support of American's Notice of Removal (Docket No. 3). American also incorporates the Powell Declaration with the attached Plaintiff's settlement demand letter into this Response to Plaintiff's Motion to Remand.

American requests the Court to consider the Powell Declaration that is filed herewith, insofar as it authenticates the Plaintiff's settlement demand letter, and that settlement demand letter, as amendments to American's Notice of Removal.<sup>2</sup> Courts, including the United States Supreme Court, have deemed affidavits or other evidence filed in opposition to a motion to remand to be amendments to the removal petition. *See, e.g., Willingham v. Morgan*, 395 U.S. 402, 407 n.3 (1969); *USX Corp. v. Adriatic Ins. Co.*, 345 F.3d 190, 203-05 (3d Cir. 2003); *Gafford v.*

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<sup>1</sup>Because the Court has diversity jurisdiction over plaintiff's individual claims, the Court has supplemental jurisdiction over the putative class members' claims under 28 U.S.C. § 1367(a). *ExxonMobil Corp. v. Allapattah Services, Inc.*, 545 U.S. 546, 558-560 (2005).

<sup>2</sup>On March 19, 2008, American formally moved the Court for leave to amend its Notice of Removal, and that motion, along with American's proposed Amended Notice of Removal, remain pending before the Court. (Docket No. 28). By Order entered March 25, 2008, the Court denied American's Application for an Order Shortening the Time for Plaintiff to file her opposition to American's Motion for Leave to Amend its Notice of Removal, but the Court stated in that Order that "Defendant may include in its opposition to Plaintiff's motion to remand any facts and argument related to the letter from Plaintiff to Defendant dated March 3, 2008." (Docket No. 33).

1 *General Electric Co.*, 997 F.2d 150, 164 n.6 (6th Cir. 1993).

2 American has also filed with this Opposition certain Objections to and Motion to Strike  
3 Parts of the Declarations of Kathleen Hanni and Paul S. Hudson, plaintiff's counsel, filed in  
4 support of Plaintiff's Motion to Remand. American requests the Court to consider and rule on its  
5 Objections and Motion to Strike.

## 6 **II. DISCUSSION**

7 This Court has subject matter of jurisdiction of this action under CAFA and the ordinary  
8 diversity jurisdiction statute for the reasons set forth in the Amended Notice of Removal and this  
9 Response.

### 10 **A. Jurisdiction Under the Class Action Fairness Act**

#### 11 **1. Undisputed Elements of CAFA Jurisdiction.**

12 From the allegations in Plaintiff's Complaint, there is no dispute about the following  
13 requirements for subject matter jurisdiction under CAFA:

14 (a) There is minimal diversity. Paragraphs 1 and 2 of Plaintiff's Complaint allege that  
15 Plaintiff is a citizen of California and defendant American is a Delaware corporation with its  
16 principal place of business in Texas. 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d)(2)(A).

17 (b) Plaintiff filed this action as a putative class action under California Civil Procedure  
18 Code § 382. *See* Complaint ¶¶ 4-5. 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d)(1)(b).

19 (c) The putative class of unnamed plaintiffs exceeds 100 in number. Indeed, plaintiff's  
20 Complaint pleads that the alleged class includes "approximately 12,000 people." Complaint ¶¶  
21 4(a), 50. 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d)(5)(B). Plaintiff's lead attorney, Mr. Hudson, filed a declaration in  
22 support of plaintiff's Motion to Remand in which he avers that "the number of potential class  
23 members is likely to be less than 12,000 based on information learned since the complaint was  
24 filed" (Docket No. 21 ¶ 4), but Mr. Hudson's declaration cannot supplant, for jurisdictional  
25 purposes, the allegations in Plaintiff's Complaint at the time of removal. *See, e.g., St. Paul*  
26 *Mercury Indemnity Co. v. Red Cab Co.*, 303 U.S. 283, 291 (1938); *Simmons v. PCR Technology*,  
27 209 F. Supp. 2d 1029, 1032 (N.D. Cal. 2002) ("Jurisdictional facts are assessed on the basis of  
28 plaintiff's complaint at the time of removal.").

(d) American, the sole defendant, is not a State, State official, or other governmental entity. 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d)(5)(A).

Consequently, these elements of CAFA jurisdiction are established.

2. The Alleged Dispute: CAFA Amount in Controversy.

Plaintiff's argument that the Court lacks subject matter jurisdiction is based entirely on her contention that American has failed to establish that "the matter in controversy exceeds the sum or value of \$5,000,000 in jurisdiction, exclusive of interest and costs," within the meaning of 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d)((2).

Although Plaintiff's Complaint does not allege, in one place, a specific amount in controversy for the putative class she seeks to represent, one reasonably can ascertain an amount in controversy from plaintiff's own allegations in the Complaint. In paragraph 3 of her Complaint, Plaintiff alleges that "the monetary damages at issue in this case are within the jurisdictional requirements of this [California Superior] Court." In paragraph 99, plaintiff alleges that "Plaintiff and those similarly situated have been damaged in an amount which satisfies the jurisdictional limits of this court in an amount to be established according to proof at trial." Complaint ¶ 99. Plaintiff's California Superior Court Complaint was, in California court, an "unlimited civil case," for which the amount in controversy exceeds \$25,000. Cal. Civ. Pro. Code §§ 86, 88; *see Abrego v. The Dow Chemical Co.*, 443 F.3d 676, 688 (9th Cir. 2006). So, if one multiplies the number of "similarly situated" members of the putative class of American passengers alleged in plaintiff's Complaint, which is "approximately 12,000," times \$25,000, the minimum amount in controversy, plaintiff's Complaint places the amount in controversy for her putative class in the hundreds of millions of dollars.<sup>3</sup>

---

<sup>3</sup>This analysis is very similar to the Ninth Circuit's analysis of the aggregate amount placed in controversy by the mass action complaint in *Abrego Abrego*, 443 F.3d at 688-89. In *Abrego Abrego*, however, the Court held that Dow had failed to establish that any one plaintiff had \$75,000 in controversy, which is required under CAFA for a *mass action*, but not for a class action. Compare 28 U.S.C. §1332(d)(11)(B)(i) (stating "except that jurisdiction shall exist only over those plaintiffs whose claims in a mass action satisfy the jurisdictional amount requirements under subsection (a) [28 U.S.C. § 1332(a)] with 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d)(2) (which governs class (footnote continued)

1 But assuming those are insufficient allegations of the amount in controversy, American has  
 2 shown far more. Plaintiff's Complaint does not plead a specific amount in controversy between  
 3 the putative class and American. Neither does the Complaint plead there is any upward limit on  
 4 the amount in controversy. Rather, the Complaint pleads for judgment in "an amount to be  
 5 established according to proof at trial." Complaint ¶¶ 77, 84, 89, 94, 99 and Prayer for Relief ¶ 1.  
 6 Accordingly, under Ninth Circuit precedent, American, as the removing party, must demonstrate  
 7 by a preponderance of the evidence that plaintiff's class allegations place in excess of \$5 million  
 8 in controversy. *Guglielmino v. McKee Foods Corp.*, 506 F.3d 696, 699 (9th Cir. 2007) (Hanni's  
 9 Complaint fits within the "second situation" described in *Guglielmino*); *Abrego Abrego*, 443 F.3d  
 10 at 683.<sup>4</sup>

11 American's obligation is only to demonstrate the amount *in controversy*, and nothing else.  
 12 As the Seventh Circuit has explained:

13 The question is not what damages the plaintiff will recover, but what amount is "in  
 14 controversy" between the parties. That the plaintiff may fail in his proof and the judgment be less  
 15 than the threshold (indeed, a good chance that the plaintiff will fail and the judgment will be zero)  
 16 does not prevent removal. Once the proponent of jurisdiction has set out the amount in  
 17 controversy, only a "legal certainty" that the judgment will be less forecloses federal jurisdiction.  
 18 *Brill v. Countrywide Home Loans, Inc.*, 427 F.3d 446, 448 (7th Cir. 2005) (CAFA removal).

19  
 20 \_\_\_\_\_  
 21 actions and requires only an aggregate amount in controversy).

22 The Third Circuit recently conducted a very similar analysis of the allegations in a plaintiff's  
 23 class action complaint and held the CAFA "amount in controversy" satisfied. *Frederico v. Home*  
 24 *Depot*, 507 F.3d 188, 198-99 (3d Cir. 2007).

25 <sup>4</sup>On page 4 of her Memorandum, plaintiff contends that the applicable test is "legal certainty,"  
 26 rather than "preponderance of the evidence," citing *Loudermilk v. U.S. Bank Nat'l Ass'n.*, 479  
 27 F.3d 994, 1000 (9th Cir. 2007). But as the Ninth Circuit made clear in its later opinion in  
 28 *Guglielmino*, 506 F.3d at 699-700, the *Loudermilk* "legal certainty" standard applies only when  
 the complaint at issue affirmatively alleges that the aggregate amount in controversy for all  
 putative class members is less than \$5 million. Hanni's Complaint does not make that allegation.  
 This case is governed by the "preponderance of the evidence" standard. *Guglielmino*, 506 F.3d at  
 699.



1 In addition to the analysis of the allegations in plaintiff's Complaint, as set forth above,  
 2 there are the other items of evidence in the record before the Court that establish the requisite  
 3 amount in controversy under CAFA. On March 3, 2008, only 32 days after American removed  
 4 this action to this Court and before any discovery had been done, plaintiff's lead attorney, Mr.  
 5 Hudson, sent American an unsolicited settlement demand (Exhibit 1 to Powell Declaration, filed  
 6 herewith). That settlement demand establishes *in several ways* that plaintiff concedes that her  
 7 Complaint places more than \$5 million in controversy for her class action allegations<sup>5</sup>:

8 (1) The settlement demand establishes a proposed tiered settlement, with passengers  
 9 confined more than seven hours receiving \$10,000, and lesser tiers down to \$2,000 for passengers  
 10 confined for more than two, but less than four, hours. If one applies *only* the least costly tier, *i.e.*,  
 11 the \$2,000 tier, to the 12,000 passengers the Complaint alleges were in the putative class, the  
 12 amount in controversy is \$24 million. As set forth above, plaintiff cannot now quibble, for  
 13 jurisdictional purposes, with the number of alleged class members pleaded in her Complaint, but  
 14 even if one were to cut the number of alleged class members by half, the amount in controversy,  
 15 under the least costly reading of plaintiff's settlement demand, would still be \$12 million.

16 (2) The demand letter says Mr. Hudson will "cap" the global settlement amount at \$5  
 17 million for this case, and another \$5 million for the *Ray* case, which is a near-identical case he  
 18 filed in Arkansas before he filed this *Hanni* action in California.<sup>6</sup> American has attached a copy of  
 19

---

20 <sup>5</sup>It is well-established that the plaintiff's evaluation of her own case in a settlement demand is  
 21 evidence of the amount plaintiff places into controversy in the action. *See, e.g., Cohn v. Petsmart,*  
 22 *Inc.*, 281 F.3d 837, 840 (9th Cir. 2002); *Simmons v. PCR Technology*, 209 F. Supp. 2d 1029, 1032  
 23 n. 2 (N.D. Cal. 2002). *Accord, Rising-Moore v. Red Roof Inns, Inc.*, 435 F. 3d 813, 816 (7th Cir.  
 24 2006) (plaintiff's counsel's settlement range "estimate is close in spirit to the *ad damnum* in a  
 25 complaint; it makes sense to give it the same legal status"); *In re Minnesota Mutual Life Ins. Co.*  
 26 *Sales Practices Litig.*, 346 F.3d 830, 834-35 (8th Cir. 2003); *Davis v. Chase Bank U.S.A., N.A.*,  
 27 453 F. Supp.2d 1205, 1209 (C.D. Cal. 2006); *Bankhead v. American Suzuki Motor Corp.*, 529 F.  
 28 Supp. 2d 1329, 2008 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 965 at \*7-8 (M.D. Ala. Jan. 7, 2008); *Osborne v. Sitton*  
*Motor Lines, Inc.*, No. 4:07CV-2-M, 2007 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 17076 at \*4-5 (W.D. Ky. Mar. 2,  
 2007); *Simmons*, 209 F. Supp. 2d at 1032 n.2.

<sup>6</sup>American removed the *Ray* case to the United States District Court for the Western District of  
 Arkansas, where it is pending as Civil Action No. 5:08-cv-05025-RTD. In accordance with Local  
 (footnote continued)

1 the First Amended Complaint in the Arkansas *Ray* action Exhibit 2 to the Powell Declaration filed  
 2 with this Response so the Court can see that the *Ray* case involves exactly the same events on  
 3 December 29, 2006, that are pleaded in the Complaint in this action, and exactly the same  
 4 purported class of 12,000 American passengers on that date. So, based on the demand letter, there  
 5 obviously is a minimum of \$10 million in controversy between American and the alleged plaintiff  
 6 class of its passengers who were diverted and delayed on December 29, 2006, due to  
 7 thunderstorms at the Dallas-Fort Worth International Airport (“DFW Airport”). Indeed, the  
 8 settlement demand expressly states “a common fund would be established in the amount of \$10  
 9 million.” Mr. Hudson gets to his \$5 million “cap” in this case only by dividing the total amount in  
 10 controversy for the same putative class and same alleged events between two near-identical  
 11 lawsuits.

12 (3) Even if the Court focuses only on the \$5 million “cap” specifically identified for  
 13 this action in the settlement demand, that amount is *the amount for which plaintiff says she would*  
 14 *have settled the action*, not the amount *in controversy*. “Parties routinely offer and accept  
 15 settlement amounts significantly below the total amount placed into controversy by the case in  
 16 order to avoid the risks that accompany a trial.” *Sayre v. Potts*, 32 F. Supp. 2d 881, 888 (S.D. W.  
 17 Va. 1999). See Judge Easterbrook’s discussion of this point in *Rising-Moore v. Red Roof Inns,*  
 18 *Inc.*, 435 F.3d 813, 816-17 (7th Cir. 2006). Indeed, Mr. Hudson’s settlement demand says “[a]  
 19 settlement at this stage would also relieve AA of the risk of a much larger jury award,” and that it  
 20 also “would relieve the plaintiffs of the risk of an unfavorable outcome based on legal or  
 21 procedural defenses, or on the merits.” Thus, the “capped” settlement demand of \$5 million for  
 22 this case is a discounted, compromise sum, and is less than the total amount plaintiff believes she  
 23 could get by way of jury verdict if this case is tried. That larger amount, which clearly exceeds \$5  
 24 million, is the amount Plaintiff’s Complaint places in controversy.

25 Several courts have remarked that a settlement demand by plaintiff “falling just below the  
 26 \_\_\_\_\_  
 27 Rule 3-13, American filed in this Court a Notice of Pendency of the earlier-filed *Ray* case.  
 28 (Docket No. 11).

jurisdictional threshold tends to suggest that the amount in controversy exceeds this threshold.”  
*Osborne v. Sitton Motor Lines, Inc.*, No. 4:07CV-2-M, 2007 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 17076 at \*5 (W.D. Ky. Mar. 2, 2007) (citing cases). In this action, if Plaintiff discounted the amount she has placed in controversy by her class allegations by only \$1 to make her class settlement demand for this action, which she “capped” at \$5 million, the requisite amount in controversy exists.

(4) In addition to a \$5 million demand for settling with the putative class in this case, plaintiff’s settlement demand makes demand for “attorney fees of \$250,000 or 10% of the total amount paid out to plaintiffs and class members whichever is greater.” The demand requires that American pay a minimum of \$250,000 in attorneys’ fees, in addition to the \$5 million cap for settling with the putative class. If Plaintiff intended for her attorneys fees to be paid out of a \$5 million settlement with the putative class, there would have been no reason even to mention attorneys’ fees in the letter because American would have no stake or interest in whatever amount the Court might allow would-be class counsel to receive from any \$5 million fund made available for settlement with the putative class.

Plaintiff’s Complaint also clearly pleads for recovery of attorneys’ fees *from American*, in addition to damages for plaintiff and the putative class. “Wherefore, plaintiffs pray for judgment against defendants, and each of them, as follows: . . . For reasonable attorneys fees according to law and proof at trial.” Prayer for Relief ¶ 1.<sup>7</sup> Plaintiff’s demand for attorneys’ fees is included in ascertaining the amount in controversy for federal jurisdiction. *E.g., Galt G/S v. JSS Scandanavia*, 142 F.3d 1150, 1155-56 (9th Cir. 1998); *Simmons*, 209 F. Supp. 2d at 1034-35.<sup>8</sup>

<sup>7</sup>Despite what she prays for in her Complaint, plaintiff seems to argue in her Motion to Remand that she is not legally entitled to recover attorneys’ fees from American. *See* Plaintiff’s Memorandum p. 3 (Docket No. 22). But she stops short of forever withdrawing the demands in her Complaint for recovery of attorneys’ fees from American.

<sup>8</sup>Plaintiff’s claim in her Complaint for punitive damages must also be counted in ascertaining the amount in controversy. *See* Complaint ¶ 100 and Prayer for Relief at ¶ 2. *E.g., Bell v. Preferred Life Assur. Society*, 320 U.S. 238, 240 (1943); *Simmons*, 209 F.Supp.2d at 1033). Although plaintiff seems to criticize her own punitive damages claim as “rank conclusory allegations” (see Plaintiff’s Memorandum at p. 3), she does not forever withdraw that claim.

(5) Finally, the March 3, 2008 demand letter lists, as the first matter Mr. Hudson took into account in making plaintiff's settlement demand, "the settlement of the 1999 Northwest Airlines stranding case."<sup>9</sup> In his declaration filed February 28, 2008 (Docket No. 21), a few days before the settlement demand, Mr. Hudson had already provided American and the Court his report about the Northwest settlement. Mr. Hudson says the Northwest case was a class action "arising out of a stranding and confinement of passengers in Detroit in 1999," and that it is "the only other similar case" of which he is aware. He reports the settlement amounts were between \$1,000 and 2,000 per passenger claim, that there was approximately a class of 7,000, and that the total settlement approximated \$7.15 million.

In determining the amount in controversy in this action, this Court may consider awards or settlements in similar cases. *See, e.g., Simmons*, 209 F. Supp.2d at 1033-34. For whatever reason, Mr. Hudson has provided his report about the Northwest case, which he says is a similar case, for the Court's consideration. If the Court analogizes even from the low end of the settlement range Mr. Hudson reports for the Northwest case, which was \$1,000 per class member, that provides substantial support for the proposition that there is at least \$12 million placed in controversy by this action.

For each of these reasons, the CAFA jurisdictional amount in controversy is established by a preponderance of the evidence in the record before this Honorable Court. Indeed, there is nothing to create a fact question with respect to the evidence American has outlined above. Plaintiff has offered no evidence that her class allegations, in fact, place less than \$5 million in controversy. The most she says is that she does "not know ...the aggregate total of damage claims." *See Hanni Declaration at ¶ 7*. Plaintiff certainly holds open the possibility that she might later contend that the amount she has placed in controversy does, in fact, exceed \$5 million. *See Plaintiff's Memorandum at 5*.

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<sup>9</sup>Plaintiff's Motion to Remand reports the Northwest case, settled in 2001, was remanded to state court. Plaintiff's Memorandum at 4-5. CAFA did not become effective until February 18, 2005.

Plaintiff cites *Ongstad v. Piper Jaffray & Co.*, 407 F. Supp. 2d 1065 (D.N.D. 2006), in support of her motion to remand, but that case does not help her. The plaintiff's complaint alleged unauthorized securities trading losses in one transaction of \$14,702 and mentioned two additional transactions alleging unspecified damages. *Id.* at 1091. Defendant's proof consisted of the gross value of assets under management by its North Dakota offices, but the court concluded that there is "no inherent correlation between the total value of the assets and the amount of damages sustained as a result of unauthorized transactions." *Id.* at 1092. The plaintiff's state court complaint alleged that the proposed class would exceed seventy-five, and the defendant provided no evidence to show the class would exceed one hundred. *Id.* at 1092 n. 4. There was simply no evidence in *Ongstad* sufficient to prove the CAFA jurisdictional amount.

That is not the case here. This Court has CAFA jurisdiction.

### 3. The "Local Controversy" Exceptions to CAFA Jurisdiction Do Not Apply.

Plaintiff's Memorandum at 5:28-6:4 and Paragraph 11 of the Declaration of Paul S. Hudson suggest that it is somehow relevant to this motion whether one third or "even over two thirds" of the putative class members are citizens of California. This is an attempt to invoke the local controversy exception to CAFA jurisdiction in 28 U.S.C. §1332(d)(3). However, this exception requires that the primary defendants are citizens of the State in which the action was originally filed." 28 U.S.C. §§ 1332(d)(3); 1332(d)(4)(A)(II)(cc); 1332(d)(4)(B). This is not remotely the case here since American is a Delaware corporation with its principal place of business in Texas. Plaintiff has the burden to establish the applicability of any of these "local controversy" exceptions. *See, e.g., Serrano v. 180 Connect, Inc.*, 478 F.3d 1018, 1021-22 (9th Cir. 2007) ("[T]he party seeking remand bears the burden to prove an exception to CAFA's jurisdiction"). Plaintiff's Complaint alleges that American has "a" principal place of business in Texas. Complaint ¶ 2. As a matter of law, a corporation may have only one principal place of business. *See, e.g., Capitol Indemnity Corp. v. Russellville Steel Co.*, 367 F. 3d 831, 835 (8th Cir. 2004); 13B Wright, Miller & Cooper, FEDERAL PRACTICE AND PROCEDURE § 3624 at 611 (2d ed. 1984) ("Section 1332(c) clearly requires that every corporation must have one—but only one—principal place of business."). (Emphasis in original). Accordingly, the allegations of



plaintiff's Complaint establish for jurisdictional purposes that American is not a citizen of California. See also Declaration of Alec Bramlett in Support of American's Opposition to Motion to Remand filed herewith, which sets forth additional relevant facts establishing Texas as American's principal place of business. None of the "local controversy" exceptions apply, and plaintiff's ruminations about whether two-thirds of the American passengers diverted from DFW Airport and delayed on December 29, 2006, might have been citizens of California simply have no relevance to any jurisdictional issue.

### **B. Diversity Jurisdiction Over Plaintiff's Individual Claim**

Plaintiff does not deny that diversity of citizenship exists for her individual claims. See Complaint ¶¶ 1-2. Her argument, again, is that American has not proved that her Complaint places the requisite amount in controversy. For plaintiff's individual claims, the amount in controversy must exceed \$75,000, exclusive of interest and costs. 28 U.S.C. § 1332(a).

Plaintiff's contention is that she has stated, in her Declaration filed to support her Motion to Remand, that "her individual damages claim including attorneys' fees and any punitive damages is less than \$75,000." Plaintiff's Memorandum at 2; see Hanni Declaration ¶ 7.<sup>10</sup> Filing a post-removal declaration purporting to reduce the amount in controversy simply does not work, and it has not worked for a long time. As the Supreme Court wrote in 1938, "[a]nd though, as here, the plaintiff after removal, by stipulation, by affidavit, or by amendment of his pleadings, reduces the claim below the requisite amount, this does not deprive the district court of jurisdiction." *Red Cab Co.*, 303 U.S. at 292. See also *Simmons*, 209 F. Supp.2d at 1033 ("Such statements are likely to manipulate the amount in controversy to secure jurisdiction in the desired court. The court gives little credence to plaintiff's post-removal statements.").

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<sup>10</sup>Actually, Hanni's Declaration does *not* say that Hanni *will not accept* damages, attorneys' fees, and punitive damages exceeding \$75,000. The Declaration says only that "I am *not seeking* individual damages in this lawsuit in excess of \$75,000 including attorney fees and punitive damages." (Hanni Declaration ¶ 7, Docket No. 23, emphasis added). Despite what Hanni says she is "seeking," her Complaint requests the Court, time and again, to enter judgment for damages "in an amount to be established according to proof at trial." Complaint ¶¶ 77, 84, 85, 99, 100 and Prayer for Relief.

1        Rather, the allegations in Plaintiff's Complaint control, and her Complaint does not limit  
 2 the total of her individual claims for damages, attorneys' fees, and punitive damages to less than  
 3 \$75,000, which is what she now seeks to do by her post-removal Declaration. The Complaint  
 4 states only to the effect that "Plaintiff . . . [has] been damaged in an amount which satisfies the  
 5 jurisdictional limits of this court in an amount to be established according to proof at trial."  
 6 Complaint ¶¶ 77, 84, 89, 94, 99. Although that amount on the minimum side of the range is  
 7 \$25,000, the amount on the maximum side is unlimited.

8        On top of Ms. Hanni's prayers for judgment for her alleged compensatory damages, her  
 9 Complaint *also* pleads for judgment for attorney fees and punitive damages to be recovered from  
 10 American. Plaintiff's pleading for compensatory "damages" under each of her alleged causes of  
 11 action in her Complaint plainly do not include attorneys' fees or punitive damages. *See* Complaint  
 12 ¶¶ 77, 84, 89, 94, 99. For three of plaintiff's alleged causes of action, she adds an additional  
 13 paragraph that places unlimited punitive damages at issue. *See* Complaint ¶¶ 78, 85, 100. And,  
 14 she also requests judgment against American for "reasonable attorneys fees according to law and  
 15 proof at trial." *See* Complaint at Prayer for Relief ¶ 3.

16        American has filed the Declaration of Mr. James M. Wagstaffe, an experienced San  
 17 Francisco lawyer, which states that in Mr. Wagstaffe's professional opinion, and for the reasons he  
 18 states, plaintiff will incur more than \$75,000 in attorneys' fees and expenses in prosecuting her  
 19 individual claims prior to the time the Court determines whether this action may be maintained as  
 20 a class action. (Docket No. 3). That amount in controversy for attorneys' fees boosts the total  
 21 amount in controversy for Hanni's individual claim well over \$75,000, without any consideration  
 22 of punitive damages. *See, e.g., Randle v. Smithkline Beecham Corp.*, 338 F. Supp. 2d 704, 711  
 23 (S.D. Miss. 2004).<sup>11</sup> If one adds any amount for alleged punitive damages at issue -- assume only  
 24 \_\_\_\_\_

25        <sup>11</sup>Mr. Hudson's Declaration states that his fee agreement with Ms. Hanni is a contingency fee  
 26 agreement and that "she is not expected to incur hourly attorneys' fees." That is not the issue.  
 27 The issue is what is the reasonable amount of attorneys' fees the Complaint places in controversy  
 28 against being sought against American, and that must be determined by the type of analysis Mr.  
 Wagstaffe presents for the Court.



1 \$50,000 -- the amount in controversy again exceeds \$75,000.

2 Plaintiff's settlement demand letter of March 3, 2008, demands \$74,900 for settlement of  
3 Ms. Hanni's individual case. As discussed above under American's discussion of CAFA  
4 jurisdiction, that demand is for a discounted *settlement* of her claims, and that demand  
5 demonstrates that there is a greater amount in controversy. As Mr. Hudson's letter states,  
6 settlement of the case now "would relieve the plaintiffs of the risk of an unfavorable outcome  
7 based on legal or procedural defenses, or on the merits." If one reasonably placed a value of even  
8 \$101 on those risks (which would value the risk at less than 1% of \$74,900), Ms. Hanni's demand  
9 for a *settlement* in the amount of \$74,900 places more than \$75,000 *in controversy* for Ms.  
10 Hanni's individual case.

11 Accordingly, this Court also has diversity jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 1332(a)(1) over  
12 plaintiff Ray's individual claims against American, and supplemental jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C.  
13 § 1367(a) for the claims of the putative class members. *ExxonMobil Corp. v. Allapattah Services,*  
14 *Inc.*, 545 U.S. 546, 558-560 (2005).

### 15 **III. CONCLUSION AND PRAYER**

16 American requests that the Court deny plaintiff's Motion to Remand this action to  
17 California Superior Court. This Court has federal subject matter jurisdiction in two independent  
18 ways, and there is no basis for remand.

19 American also requests the Court to deny plaintiff's premature request for discovery. The  
20 discovery plaintiff requests is not relevant to this Court's subject matter jurisdiction. As discussed  
21 above, the number of California citizens in the putative class has no bearing on jurisdiction  
22 because plaintiff fails to meet the other necessary requirement for the "local controversy"  
23 exceptions to CAFA jurisdiction, which is that American must be a citizen of California, and it is  
24 not. Furthermore, plaintiff's Complaint pleads the approximate number of members in the  
25 putative class, and the Complaint establishes the jurisdictional facts it states. Plaintiff could not  
26 destroy this Court's jurisdiction by filing a post-removal amendment, or post-removal evidence,  
27 asserting that the putative class is smaller.

1 DATED: April 2, 2008

COOPER, WHITE & COOPER LLP

2  
3 By:

  
Jie-Ming Chou  
Attorneys for DEFENDANT AMERICAN  
AIRLINES, INC.

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9 Facsimile: (415) 433-5530

10 Attorneys for Defendant, American Airlines, Inc.

11  
12 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**  
13 **NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA, OAKLAND DIVISION**  
14

15 KATHLEEN HANNI, individually and on  
behalf of all others similarly situated,

16 Plaintiff,

17 vs.

18 AMERICAN AIRLINES, INC., and DOES 1  
19 through 20, inclusive,

20 Defendants.  
21

CASE NO. C08-00732 CW

**DECLARATION OF MICHAEL POWELL  
IN SUPPORT OF DEFENDANT  
AMERICAN AIRLINES, INC'S  
OPPOSITION TO PLAINTIFF'S MOTION  
TO REMAND**

Date: April 24, 2008  
Time: 2:00 p.m.  
Courtroom: 2, 4<sup>th</sup> Floor

22 I, Michael V. Powell, hereby declare:

23 1. I am a partner with the law firm of Locke Lord Bissell & Liddell located at 2200  
24 Ross Avenue, Suite 2200, Dallas, Texas 75201 and am counsel of record for American Airlines,  
25 Inc. ("American") in this action. I have personal knowledge of the matters set forth in this  
26 declaration, except for those facts that are alleged on information and belief, and as to those facts,  
27 I believe them to be true. I could and would testify competently thereto if called as a witness.  
28

1           2.       Attached as Exhibit 1 to this declaration is a true and correct copy of an email I  
2 received from Paul Hudson, one of the attorneys for plaintiff in the above-styled and numbered  
3 action, on March 3, 2008, and of the letter of the same date from Mr. Hudson to me that was  
4 attached to that email.

5           3.       Attached as Exhibit 2 to this declaration is a true and correct copy of Plaintiff's  
6 First Amended Complaint, which is plaintiff's live pleading in *Ray v. American Airlines, Inc.*,  
7 Case No. 5:08-CV-05025-RTD, a virtually identical putative class action filed by plaintiff's  
8 counsel, Paul Hudson, and currently pending before the United States District Court for the  
9 Western District of Arkansas.  
10

11           I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct, and that this  
12 declaration was executed on March 27, 2008 in Dallas, Texas.

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Michael V. Powell

# **EXHIBIT 1**

**Powell, Michael V.**

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**From:** Globe Trotter [globetrotter1947@hotmail.com]  
**Sent:** Monday, March 03, 2008 4:55 PM  
**To:** Powell, Michael V.  
**Subject:** Hanni v AA, Ray v AA

**Attachments:** Hanni Ray Settlement letter 3.3.08.doc



Hanni Ray  
tlement letter

to: michael powell

Please find settlement letter attached.

paul hudson

EXHIBIT 1

Law Offices of Paul S. Hudson, P.C.

Paul S. Hudson, Esq.  
Admitted in New York

4411 Bee Ridge Road #274  
Sarasota, Florida 34233  
410-940-8934 941-349-1947  
[Globetrotter1947@hotmail.com](mailto:Globetrotter1947@hotmail.com)  
240-391-1923 fax (not for service)

March 3, 2008

Mr. Michael Powell, Esq.  
Locke Lord Bissell & Liddell  
Attorneys for Defendants  
2200 Ross Avenue, Suite 2200  
Dallas, Texas 75201-6776

RE: Ray v American Airlines Inc.; Hanni v American Airlines Inc.

Dear Mr. Powell:

It is my normal practice to evaluate cases for settlement purposes at each significant stage of litigation and to consider settlement or Alternate Dispute Resolution if appropriate or required by the courts.

This case is now at such a stage with complaints filed, motions for remand, dismissal and change of venue pending, with both sides having done a basic investigation of the facts.

In arriving at this proposal I have taken into account the following:

- the settlement in the 1999 Northwest Airlines stranding case,
- jury verdicts in false imprisonment and fraud cases,
- the Montreal Convention of 1999 ratified in 2003 which provides for no fault liability of airlines for passenger delays up to \$6,640 in damages, up to \$1650 for baggage delays and up to \$160,000 for personal injury or death, and which applies to all passengers on international flights or domestic flights with ticketed destinations, departure or stopovers in more than one nation, and overrides any other lower or more limited liability by contract.
- the domestic contract of carriage and customer service plans and commitments of AA relating to diverted flights or extraordinary delays,



-the known facts of the incident including the weather conditions, the mental and physical distress of the confined passengers, much of is admitted by AA, was published in the media and/or is been described in the complaints, and are known from DOT records.

-the apparent knowledge of AA management and officers and the misdirection and inaccurate information provided to pilots and conveyed passengers in refusing deplanement and requiring continuations of the confinements on 12/29/06 beyond all reasonable bounds and without essential passenger needs,

-the additional representative responsibilities and time of the class representatives.

-that no appeal court has in recent times found a tort or common law contract case such as this to be preempted by federal law, that the 9<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup> Circuits as well as Arkansas and California higher courts have never so held, and that the US Supreme Court just today affirmed a decision of the Second Circuit in *Desiano v Warner-Lambert & Co.*, 467 F.2d 85, 88 (2<sup>nd</sup> Cir. 2006) upholding a fraud exception to federal preemption.

Accordingly, I would propose that the Ray and Hanni cases be settled along the following lines:

Individual plaintiffs Katherine Hanni \$74,900, Catherine Ray \$50,000

Class members domestic passengers confined 7 or more hours \$10,000 each, more than 4 but less than 7 hours \$6,000 each, more than 2 but less than 4 hours \$2,000. For international passengers \$5,000 confined over 4 hours, \$2,000 for those confined less than 4 but more than 2 hours.

Payment of plaintiff attorney disbursements, actual costs, and administrative expenses relating to this litigation and attorney fees of \$250,000 or 10% of the total amount paid out to plaintiffs and class members whichever is greater.

The global settlement amount would also be capped at \$5 million for the Ray case and \$5 million for the Hanni case, and a common fund would be established in the amount of \$10 million. Should the verified claims exceed the amount available for distribution, there would be pro rata reductions in class member distributions.

This settlement would be expected to save millions of dollars of litigation expenses and attorney fees, and spare all parties the burdens and intrusions of the discovery and public trial, provide closure for all parties, eliminate potential exposure of liability for AA's corporate and individual managers financially and to their business reputations, and pay just compensation to the class of passengers subject to confinements up to 10 hours without essential needs, and contrary to AA contractual or other lawful obligations.

A settlement at this stage would also relieve AA of the risk of a much larger jury award, certain SEC filings and disclosures, reduce the risk of other cases being filed and litigated from this incident, and would relieve the plaintiffs of the risk of an unfavorable outcome

based on legal or procedural defenses, or on the merits. A settlement may also provide AA with some liability insurance claim options that could cover some portion of the settlement and which might not be available later or would result in a much larger liability insurance claim.

This settlement proposal would of course be subject to court approval and the parties would consent to the cases being consolidated and administered in the federal district court for settlement purposes the Northern District of California. This letter is for settlement purposes only and may not be used for any other purpose be disclosed for any other purpose. Unless responded to by Tuesday March 4<sup>th</sup> at 5:00 pm EDT, it shall be deemed withdrawn and expired, null and void and of no force or effect.

Kindly convey this proposal to your client and to any relevant insurance carrier. I would suggest further that we stipulate to 30 day or extension of time on currently filed motions and a freeze on new motions during this period if AA wishes to proceed on a settlement track.

Very truly yours,

Paul Hudson  
Attorney for Plaintiffs

# EXHIBIT 2

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF WASHINGTON COUNTY, ARKANSAS

2008 JAN 30 PM 12:59

WASHINGTON CO AR  
CIRCUIT CLERK  
B. STAMPS

\_\_\_\_\_  
Catherine Ray, on behalf of herself and all others  
similarly situated,

Plaintiff,

-vs-

FIRST AMENDED CLASS  
ACTION COMPLAINT  
CASE NO. CV 2007-3082-6

American Airlines, Inc.,

Defendant.  
\_\_\_\_\_

Plaintiff Catherine Ray on behalf of herself and all others similarly situated, by and through her attorneys, the Law Offices of Paul S. Hudson, P.C., and Odom Law Firm, state and allege as follows:

**Parties and Jurisdiction**

1. Plaintiff is a citizen and resident of Fayetteville, Washington County, Arkansas.

2. Defendant American Airlines, Inc. (hereinafter AA) is a corporation organized under the laws of Delaware with a principal place of business in Fort Worth, Texas. At all relevant times hereto, AA was doing in business in the state of Arkansas

3. The monetary damages at issue in this case are within the jurisdictional requirements of this court.

#### **Class Action Allegations**

4. This cause of action is being maintained as a class action pursuant to Rule 23 of the Arkansas Rules of Civil Procedure. In that regard, the Plaintiff alleges the following:

- a. Approximately 12,000 people were effected by the actions of the Defendants as set forth below and therefore the class is so numerous that joinder of members is impracticable;
- b. There are common issues of law and fact common to the class;
- c. The claims of Catherine Ray are typical of the claims of the class members;
- d. Catherine Ray has agreed to serve as class representative and has agreed to fairly and adequately protect the interests of the class.

5. In support of the class action allegations, Plaintiff incorporates by reference the statements and allegations that follow.

#### **Events of December 29<sup>th</sup>, 2006**

6. Plaintiff and her husband purchased tickets for air transportation on AA flight 1008 departing from Oakland, California to Dallas, Texas departing at 6:15 AM (Pacific Time) scheduled to arrive at 11:30 AM (Central Time) on December 29<sup>th</sup>, 2006.

7. Plaintiff boarded the aircraft which timely departed from Oakland, but in route was diverted from Dallas (DFW) Airport to Austin, Texas, by AA allegedly due to bad weather in Dallas.

8. Plaintiff was confined to the aircraft against her will on the ground in Austin Texas for approximately 9 1/2 hours by Defendant, and was not permitted by AA to exit the aircraft until 9:30 PM (Central Time), over 13 hours after boarding the aircraft.

9. While confined on the ground in Austin, the toilets became full and would not flush and the stench of human excrement and body odor filled the plane.

10. While confined, in the aircraft, plaintiff and other passengers were unable to wash their hands due to the aircraft running out of water and not being re-supplied by AA.

11. Plaintiff and other passengers were provided only two soft drinks and only a few granola bars for food.

12. Plaintiff and other passengers were also deprived of access to medications, nutritional supplements and needs, and hydration especially needed by infirm, elderly and children.

13. Plaintiff and other passengers were forced to witness the physical and emotional distress and panic of other passengers causing all passengers to suffer emotional distress and endangering the physical safety of Plaintiff and all passengers.

14. The distress of the confined passengers in overcrowded conditions in the aircraft was witnessed by AA flight crew employees and was also reported to AA ground personnel and to Austin airport authorities.

15. Approximately 12,000 passengers involving about 100 flights on December 29<sup>th</sup>, 2006 were confined to aircraft diverted from Dallas by Defendant to other airports and confined for 3 to 12 hours on the aircraft in poor to deplorable conditions by Defendant.

16. Plaintiff and other stranded passengers suffered hunger, thirst, anxiety, physical illness, emotional distress and monetary losses as a result of Defendant's failure to permit passengers to exit the aircraft to the airport terminals or to supply the parked aircraft with essentials of water, food, sanitary waste removal, light, and breathable or fresh air at normal temperatures.

17. Defendant knew or should have known that passengers needed to be supplied with essential rescue and survival conditions on board aircraft, but failed and refused to do so.



18. Defendant had ample advanced warning of weather conditions at Dallas and knew or should have known that it was not able to land aircraft at Dallas (DFW) airport at the capacity it had scheduled on December 29<sup>th</sup>, 2006, due to transient thunder storms and could have cancelled or delayed from departing many of the flights that it diverted and stranded, thereby preventing the diversions and confinements.

19. With the exception of a few passengers whose destination was the Austin Texas area, AA refused to permit passengers to exit the aircraft even though buses and available gates at the terminal were available to AA.

20. After AA finally permitted Plaintiff and other passengers to exit the aircraft at about 9:30 PM on December 29<sup>th</sup>, 2007, it "continued" the flight to the next morning and refused to return checked baggage to the passengers.

21. AA then refused to provide payment for overnight lodging, meals, ground transportation, telephone or other passenger expenses and losses caused by its diversion and stranding.

22. The next morning after more delays Plaintiff and passengers were flown to Dallas (DWF) airport, where their baggage had been sent.

23. Some passengers who had been diverted, confined and stranded overnight were then denied boarding on connecting flights, and were stranded for another day in Dallas.

23a. Other passengers who had been diverted to Little Rock, Arkansas by AA were denied the right to exit the aircraft even though their final destination was Little Rock and instead after on-aircraft confinements of over 4 hours were forced by AA and fly back to DFW and then to get another flight or other transportation from DFW to Little Rock on December 30<sup>th</sup>, 2006, at their own expense.

#### **Pattern and Practice of AA Misconduct**

24. Defendant AA has not provided reimbursement for passenger expenses, ticket refunds and other forms of compensation to passengers that it diverted and confined on December 29<sup>th</sup> and 30<sup>th</sup>, 2006, but only a restricted voucher for future travel and a letter of apology.

25. Defendant did not advise stranded passengers that they could use their AA tickets on another airline for travel to their destinations on December 29<sup>th</sup> or subsequent thereto, even though an industry convention and rule provides for such when a flight is cancelled or excessively delayed.

26. Defendant did not provide ticket refunds or other compensation to passengers that it stranded on December 29<sup>th</sup> and 30<sup>th</sup>, 2006.

27. Defendant knowingly misrepresented the reasons for the delays and confinements by falsely asserting to passengers and the public that aircraft were not able to take off due to weather or congestion.

28. The delays on December 29<sup>th</sup>, 2007 were actually due to causes within the control of AA and included intentional or negligent lack of personnel, equipment, and planning for ordinary weather disruptions by AA.

29. Confinements by AA, upon information and belief, were to avoid expenses and lawful obligations to passengers associated with strandings, diversions and canceled flights and for AA's and its officers, employees, agents and stockholders own pecuniary gain at the expense of Plaintiff and other passengers.

30. While Plaintiff and other passengers were confined to their aircraft in Austin and other diverted airports, other flights of Defendant and other airlines were taking off and landing without significant delays.

31. Upon information and belief, the Dallas (DFW) airport was only closed to air traffic for approximately 2.5 hours from 2:00 PM to 4:30 PM on December 29<sup>th</sup>, 2006.

32. Upon information and belief, AA has a corporate policy, practice and pattern of confining and imprisoning passengers on aircraft of excessively delayed or

cancelled flights for excessive periods of time to prevent "passenger migration" and this unlawful practice was used against Plaintiff and other similarly situated passengers by Defendant's employees and agents on December 29<sup>th</sup>, 2007.

33. Upon information and belief, AA has inflicted its practices of confining and imprisoning passengers for over 3 hours to prevent "passenger migration" on over ten thousand of other passengers since December 29<sup>th</sup>, 2006, including another mass stranding in April 2007.

34. By unlawfully confining Plaintiff and other passengers diverted from Dallas on December 29<sup>th</sup>, 2007 in inhuman conditions, AA avoided ticket refunds, overnight lodging and meal expenses for passengers, alternate transportation expenses on other airlines that under an industry convention and practice will honor tickets of a defaulting airline and back charge the defaulting airline, ground transportation expenses, terminal employee overtime and staffing expenses, and other expenses normally associated with mass strandings and cancellations.

35. Defendant could have permitted passengers to exit the aircraft after the diversions on December 29<sup>th</sup>, 2007 but failed and declined to do so for its own pecuniary gain.

36. Upon information and belief, some passengers after the confinements ended were forced by Defendant to fly to destinations that they not longer wished to

travel to because the reason for their trip such as a missed meeting or family event no longer existed, but were forced to do so by Defendant not permitting them to exit the aircraft and obtain alternate transportation to another destination or return home.

37. Other passengers were forced under duress not to abandon their travel with AA on December 29<sup>th</sup> and 30<sup>th</sup>, 2006, because AA refused to return their checked baggage, even after promising to do so after finally permitting passengers to exit the aircraft the evening of December 29<sup>th</sup>, 2006.

38. Passengers on the Defendant's diverted flights had their travel delayed up to 3 days after December 29<sup>th</sup>, 2007 due to non-weather conditions that were within the control of Defendant without compensation for passenger expenses and losses by AA.

39. Upon information and belief, Defendant was not prevented or prohibited from permitting passengers to exit or re-supply and service the aircraft in Austin or other diverted airports by the Federal Aviation Administration air or ground controllers or by airport management, or other government authorities.

#### COUNT 1. FALSE IMPRISONMENT

40. Plaintiff repeats and realleges paragraphs 1 through 39 as if fully stated herein.

41. Plaintiff and other passengers similarly situated were intentionally deprived of their personal liberty by Defendant for over 3 hours against their will without legal justification.

42. Defendant is guilty of false imprisonment of Plaintiff and others similarly situated.

43. The damages of Plaintiff and others similarly situated were proximately caused by the acts and/or omissions of the Defendant.

COUNT 2. OUTRAGE/INTENTIONAL INFLICTION OF EMOTIONAL  
DISTRESS/PRIMA FACIE TORT

44. Plaintiff repeats and realleges paragraphs 1 through 43 as if fully stated herein.

45. Defendant intended or knew or should have known that emotional distress to Plaintiff and others similarly situated was the likely result of its conduct.

46. Defendant's conduct was outrageous, extreme, beyond the bounds of decency and is intolerable in a civilized community.

47. The acts and/or omissions of the Defendant were the cause of Plaintiff's distress and the distress of others similarly situated.

48. The emotional distress was so severe that no reasonable person could be expected to endure it, wherefore Defendant is guilty of the tort of outrage, intentional or negligent infliction of emotional distress or prima facie tort.

49. The acts and/or omissions of the Defendant as set forth above were the proximate cause of damages to Plaintiff and others similarly situated.

### COUNT 3. NEGLIGENCE

50. Plaintiff repeats and realleges paragraphs 1 through 49 as if fully stated herein.

51. Defendant as an operator offering air transportation to the general public owed a duty to Plaintiff and others similarly situated of due care, to use best efforts to bring passengers safely to their destinations, to plan for weather related disturbances in its flight operations, and to refrain from mistreatment of them with unjustified involuntary confinement, deprivation of passengers' baggage and stranding in remote locations.

52. Defendant breached its duties to Plaintiff and others similarly situated on December 29<sup>th</sup> and 30<sup>th</sup>, 2006, and its conduct was in reckless disregard its duty owed to Plaintiff and similarly situated passengers.



53. Defendant's conduct was the proximate cause of damage and losses to the Plaintiff and others similarly situated.

54. Defendant is guilty of negligence and/or gross negligence.

#### COUNT 4. BREACH OF CONTRACT

55. Plaintiff repeats and realleges paragraphs 1 through 54 as if fully stated herein.

56. Defendant has filed with the US Department of Transportation, published on its web site, and referenced on its tickets "conditions of carriage" and a "Customer Service Plan". These documents cannot be copied at this time, but will be made available to the Court and the Defendant.

57. Upon information and belief, the aforementioned documents form a contract between the Defendant and Plaintiff and others similarly situated.

58. Defendant's conduct on December 29<sup>th</sup>, 2006 and subsequent thereto breached its Contract with Plaintiff and others similarly situated in various ways, including but not limited to breach of implied covenant of good faith, provisions relating to Delays, Cancellations, and Diversion Events, Essential Customer Needs During

Extraordinary Delays, Ticket Refunds, Flights with Oversales, and Baggage Delivery and Liability.

59. As a result of Defendant's breach of contract, Plaintiff and others similarly situated have sustained damages as more fully set forth below.

#### COUNT 4. DECEIT/FRAUD

60. Plaintiff repeats and realleges paragraphs 1 through 59 as if fully stated herein.

61. Plaintiff knowingly deceived Plaintiff and others similarly situated as to the causes and justifications for the diversions, schedule changes confinements, expected departure times, and baggage delivery on December 29<sup>th</sup> and 30<sup>th</sup>, 2006 with false statements and concealment of material information.

61a. Defendant had a special relationship with Plaintiff and others similarly situated as it possessed all relevant information and power over the persons and baggage of its passengers.

61b. Defendant had a duty to disclosed material information related to its delays and diversions on December 29<sup>th</sup>, 2006 to Plaintiff and others similarly situated.

62. Plaintiff and others similarly situated relied to their detriment on the false and deceptive statements of Defendants.

63. Defendant sought to deceive and defraud Plaintiff and others similarly situated for Defendant's pecuniary gain, and specifically with intent to fraudulently invoke Force Majeur clause in its contract with Plaintiff by falsely asserting a weather emergency as justification for the extreme delays, confinements, and other mistreatments of passengers and to avoid other liabilities to Plaintiff for its misconduct.

64. Defendant is guilty of deceit and fraud.

65. As a result of the above acts and/or omissions of the Defendant, Plaintiff and others similarly situated have sustained damages as more fully set forth below.

#### DAMAGES/RELIEF SOUGHT

66. Plaintiff repeats and realleges paragraphs 1 through 65 as if fully stated herein

67. Plaintiff is a consumer and class representative of all others similarly situated who suffered losses and were damaged by Defendant's misconduct on December 29<sup>th</sup> and 30<sup>th</sup>, 2006 in the aforementioned diversions from Dallas (DFW) airport and the subsequent, delays, injuries, confinements, and indignities suffered as a result of Defendant's conduct.

68. Each of the plaintiffs suffered individual damages sufficient to satisfy the jurisdictional requirements of the circuit court in Arkansas but insufficient to satisfy the jurisdictional requirements in federal diversity cases as a proximate cause of Defendant's misconduct and breaches and request damages as allowed by law for false imprisonment, intentional infliction of emotional distress, outrage, breach of contract, fraud and deceit, including actual, consequential, exemplary and punitive damages. Punitive damages are warranted in this case as the acts and/or omissions of the Defendant were intentional and the Defendant knew, or in light of the surrounding circumstances ought to have known, that its conduct would naturally and probably result in injury and yet the Defendant continued this course of conduct with malice or in reckless disregard of the consequences from which malice may be inferred. The Defendant, motivated by greed and a desire for profit, continued the actions as set for above in reckless disregard of the consequences from which malice may be inferred. Upon information and belief, the Defendant continues the practices detailed above and therefore punitive damages are necessary in order to deter like conduct in the future.

69. Plaintiff requests individual damages which are in excess of that required for jurisdiction in the circuit courts of Arkansas but less than that required for jurisdiction in federal diversity cases, and she seeks the opportunity to be heard as to being named representative of a class of all passengers similarly situated.

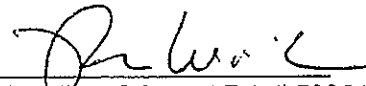
70. Wherefore, Plaintiff requests that this honorable Court appoint the Plaintiff as class representative, certify this case a class action pursuant to the Rule 23 of

the Arkansas Rules of Civil Procedure, order the Defendant to preserve all records relating the incidents complained of, and otherwise issue orders and relief as the court deems just and proper in the circumstances.

71. Plaintiff also requests attorney fees, expenses, costs, disbursements, and interest of this action as provided by law.

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED.

Dated: January 30, 2008



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10 Attorneys for Defendant, American Airlines, Inc.

11  
12 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**

13 **NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA, SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION**  
14

15 KATHLEEN HANNI, individually and on  
behalf of all others similarly situated,

16 Plaintiff,

17 vs.

18 AMERICAN AIRLINES, INC., and DOES 1  
19 through 20, inclusive,

20 Defendants.  
21

CASE NO. C08-00732 CW

**DECLARATION OF ALEC BRAMLETT  
IN SUPPORT OF DEFENDANT  
AMERICAN AIRLINES, INC'S  
OPPOSITION TO PLAINTIFF'S MOTION  
TO REMAND**

Date: April 24, 2008

Time: 2:00 p.m.

Courtroom: 2, 4<sup>th</sup> Floor

22 I, Alec Bramlett, hereby declare:

23 1. I am employed as a Senior Attorney by American Airlines, Inc. ("American") and  
24 have been an attorney for American since 1995. I have personal knowledge of the matters set  
25 forth in this declaration by virtue of my job responsibilities and company information provided to  
26 me. The figures reflected herein come from records kept in the course of American Airlines'  
27 regularly conducted business activity, which records have been provided to me. These records  
28 reflect information that was contemporaneously recorded by individuals with personal knowledge

1 and which American considers trustworthy and on which it relies for the conduct of its business. I  
2 could and would testify competently thereto if called as a witness.

3 2. The headquarters of American Airlines, Inc., is located at 4333 Amon Carter  
4 Boulevard, Fort Worth, Texas 76155. American is a wholly-owned subsidiary of AMR Corp.,  
5 which is a publicly-held corporation. The address of AMR Corp.'s principal executive offices, as  
6 listed on its Form 10-K Reports with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission, is  
7 4333 Amon Carter Boulevard, Fort Worth, Texas 76155.

8 3. Of the fifteen members of American's senior management team, all but four have  
9 their offices at American's headquarters in Fort Worth, Texas. The four members of American's  
10 senior management team who do not office in Texas have their offices in Washington, D.C.,  
11 Miami, FL, Tulsa, OK, and London, England. None of American's senior management team  
12 office or reside in the State of California.

13 4. According to American's state unemployment tax returns, American has more  
14 employees in the State of Texas than any other State. California is sixth among the states in terms  
15 of numbers of American employees. By way of comparison, the returns identified above report  
16 that the average monthly headcount for American's employees in Texas during 2007 was 21,718.  
17 The same number for California was 6,452.

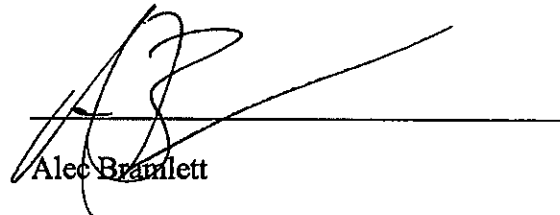
18 5. American's business records show that as of December 31, 2007, it had 4,180  
19 employees classified as management employees in Texas, and 294 employees classified as  
20 management employees in California.

21 6. According to American's business records, American has more scheduled flight  
22 departures from airports in Texas than any other state. In 2007, American had 202,667 scheduled  
23 departures from airports in Texas and 71,597 scheduled departures from airports in California.

24 7. According to American's business records, American enplanes more passengers in  
25 Texas than any other state. In 2007, there were 24,565,790 passenger enplanements in Texas, and  
26 9,826,550 in California.



1 I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the  
2 foregoing is true and correct, and that this declaration was executed on April 2, 2008 in Forth  
3 Worth, Texas.

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